JULY 9, 1767. THE NUMBER 842.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

ST. JAMES's, *March* 23.

THE following addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of the colony and dominion of Virginia has been preſented to his Majeſty by their Agent, Edward Montagu, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the High Court of Chancery, being introduced by the Earl of Eglintoun, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting; which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly, and he had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, animated with the higheſt and moſt lively ſenſe of that filial reſpect and gratitude which is due to the beſt of Kings, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal preſence with the warmeſt aſſurances of our moſt cordial and inviolable attachment to your ſacred perſon and government; to the ſupport and maintenance of which we ever have been, and at all times ſhall be, diſpoſed moſt cheerfully to devote our lives and fortunes.

The reflection that any unlucky incident ſhould ever have interrupted that ſalutary and pleaſing harmony which had ſubſiſted between Great Britain and your Majeſty's colonies, from their firſt eſtabliſhment, has been extremely irkſome and grievous to us; but the occaſion of our uneaſineſs, and the late diſtractions in America, being now, by the wiſdom and juſtice of your Majeſty's counſels, happily removed, we humbly beſeech your Majeſty to accept our moſt hearty and unfeigned thanks for your paternal attention and care to promote the general welfare of all your people, eſpecially and moſt remarkably exemplified by your Majeſty's gracious aſſent to the ever memorable act of Parliament declaring the repeal of the late oppreſſive Stamp Act. By this your Majeſty's ſeaſonable and benign interpoſition, your good and faithful ſubjects of America are relieved from the greateſt anxieties, and their minds reſtored to that ſtate of quietude which is ſo very eſſential to the happineſs of every people.

Permit us, great Sir, to implore your fatherly goodneſs and protection in every future attempt that may be made to the prejudice of us your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects; and to hope that though we be far, too far, removed from the ſeat of your empire, your Majeſty will, at all times, favourably allow us to throw ourſelves at the foot of your throne, where, from your Majeſty's known juſtice, and that uprightneſs which has, and we truſt will ever influence our actions, we cannot doubt of receiving your Majeſty's moſt gracious indulgence and Royal approbation. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

HAMBURG, *April* 3.

LETTERS from different parts of Poland continue to repreſent the tranquillity of that country as on the eve of being diſturbed if the King does not haſten to convoke a Diet extraordinary. There are actually in that kingdom ſeveral bodies of Ruſſian troops, whoſe numbers together amount to about 30,000 men. All the world knows the motive which engaged the Empreſs of Ruſſia to ſend them thither, a motive which her Miniſters at foreign Courts have alſo orders to make known to them, by word of mouth, and in writing.

April 17. All our advices from Poland and Pruſſia Royal agree that perfect tranquillity prevails as heretofore, and that the confederacy formed at Thorn has occaſioned no diſorders. Among theſe letters there are ſome very extraordinary particulars, the authenticity of which we do not vouch; namely that certain Roman Catholick eccleſiaſticks, fearing that the demands made by the Court of Ruſſia in favour of the Diſſidents may occaſion new troubles and freſh diſturbances, have removed from their ſeveral churches and convents all their ornamental plate, and put it under the protection of ſeveral Proteſtant Gentlemen.

VENICE, *March* 27. According to advices from Dalmatia, three colonies who inherit the banks of the Catara, a rude and hardy ſet of people, have riſen with arms, and entered the city of Budoa. The Governour of the province immediately called the military together, but the reſult is not known. The inſurgents, at their firſt riſing, maſſacred ſeveral Turkiſh merchants, and pillaged their houſes.

GENOA, *March* 28. We have received advice that two of the pinks, which the Republick ſent to the aſſiſtance of Capraja, ſeized two Corſican veſſels laden with proviſions and ſtores for the Malcontents that are beſieging that iſland. Letters from Bonifacio adviſe that the beſiegers, after having advanced within a mile of the place, thought proper to retire.

WARSAW, *March* 26. The King being told that a confederacy was on the point of being formed in Poliſh Pruſſia, he has charged his Miniſters to exhort all his ſubjects, and the Palatines of the ſaid province, to prevent the execution of ſuch a meaſure, and to make uſe of all poſſible means for maintaining tranquillity in that country.

The Secret Council, convoked by his Majeſty the 21ſt of this month, is compoſed of 16 perſons, Nobility and Officers. Approaching and numerous aſſemblies are talked of, to be held in this city, on affairs of the laſt importance. The Marſhal of the Crown has cauſed publications to be made, by ſound of trumpet, that every one ſhould provide himſelf with ſix months proviſions.

Beſides the Ruſſian troops which have entered this kingdom by way of Courland, 8000 men, under the command of General Nummers, are advanced beyond Smolenſko. A ſecond corps, ſtill more conſiderable, commanded by General Kreczetzniknow, paſſed by Czernichow ſeveral days ago, and is marching forward. Another party of Ruſſian troops which cantoned here, and in the neighbourhood of Lithuania, are actually in the city of Thorn.

March 30. The Court have learnt that five Ruſſian regiments, under the orders of General Apraxin, and another General, have entered Lithuania; and that in ſeveral parts of Poliſh Pruſſia placards of the Empreſs of Ruſſia have been fixed up, by which her Imperial Majeſty gives notice to every one not to moleſt in any manner the Diſſenters out of hatred of their confederacy, that Princeſs being reſolved to take ſignal vengeance for any ſuch moleſtation, by her troops.

April 2. A courier arrived on the 25th paſt from Sluck, in Lithuania, to inform Prince Repnin that all the Ruſſian troops in the dutchy were muſtered in that city on the 18th ult. and that on the 20th the Proteſtant and Greek Nobility of Lithuania, having entered into an aſſociation, had elected Major General Grabowſki their Marſhal. The Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters immediately communicated this intelligence to the King, to whom alſo on the 26th each of them delivered a declaration on the ſame ſubject from his Court.

April 8. Univerſalia have been delivered for holding a Senatus Conſilium ſome time next month, who are to fix a day for opening an extraordinary Diet.

THORN, *March* 31. As ſoon as the Diſſidents had finiſhed the ſigning of their manifeſto, they appointed 24 Gentlemen of their own body to aſſiſt Lieutenant Colaz in the office of Marſhal.

DANTZICK, *March* 28. The magiſtrates of this city have acceded to the confederacy of the Diſſidents, under the expreſs condition of not being ſubject to the Marſhal of that confederacy, or entering into any meaſure contrary to the duty they owe the King and Republick.

April 11. An expreſs is arrived from Thorn, with deſpatches to our Government, from the Marſhal of the aſſociation of the Diſſidents, notifying the reſolution they have taken to ſend a deputation to the King of Poland, and anſwer to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and to requeſt the Empreſs to appoint a number of deputies on her own part to act in concert with thoſe of the Diſſidents. The Great Council of this city have had an extraordinary meeting on the ſubject; and after a debate, which continued almoſt the whole day, have reſolved that their firſt Secretary ſhould be named as their deputy, who is to be joined to the deputation appointed to wait on her Imperial Majeſty.

LEGHORN, *April* 4. We are informed by letters from Porto Ferraio that the Corſican troops on the iſland Capraja conſiſt of 600 men, that they have been joined by 200 of the inhabitants, and that they are provided with ammunition and proviſions for 13 months. The Genoeſe have ſeveral times attempted a diſembarkation, but without ſucceſs; particularly on the 19th ult. on which they ſuffered a conſiderable loſs.

MADRID, *April* 2. On the 31ſt paſt, between 11 and 12 at night, large detachments of troops were ſent to each of the ſix different houſes of Jeſuits in this city; and the doors being opened, the bells were firſt ſecured, and a ſentinel was poſted at every cell, the occupier of which being obliged to riſe, they were aſſembled, and the King of Spain's commands were ſignified to them. In the mean time all the hired coaches and chaiſes at Madrid, together with a number of waggons, were properly diſtributed; and early in the morning the Jeſuits, to the number of about 350, were in motion. They were allowed to carry every neceſſary along with them. They took the road to Carthagena, where they will embark for Rome. This method will be uſed in all parts of Spain, and veſſels are diſpoſed for the ſame purpoſe in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. It is aſſured that they are each allowed a penſion of 16l. a year.

LONDON, *April* 16.

According to the liſt of changes during the preſent reign, juſt publiſhed, it appears there have been no leſs than two Lord Chancellors, 4 Lord Preſidents, 5 Lord Keepers of the Privy Seal, and once the Seal in commiſſion, 5 Firſt Lords of the Treaſury, 13 other Lords of the Treaſury, 6 Chancellors of the Exchequer, 5 Lord Chamberlains, 2 Vice Chamberlains, 3 Grooms of the Stole, 31 different Lords of the Bedchamber, 22 different Grooms of the Bedchamber, 4 Keepers of the Great Wardrobe, 4 Groom Porters, 2 Lord Stewards, 5 Comptrollers, 5 Treaſurers, 5 Cofferers, 12 different Clerks of Board of Green Cloth, 3 Treaſurers of the Chamber, 5 Maſters of the Horſe, 11 Secretaries of State, 7 Firſt Lords of the Admiralty, 23 different Lords of the Admiralty, 8 Firſt Lords of Trade, 18 different Lords of Trade, 9 Poſtmaſters, 4 Paymaſters, 3 Treaſurers of the Navy, 3 Secretaries of War, 5 Keepers of Privy Seal of Scotland, 8 Vice Treaſurers of Ireland. There are above as many more changes mentioned in the ſaid liſt.

April 18. We hear that a very conſiderable ſum of money, about 250,000l. had been found out, which for ſome time had lain unnoticed, and which would help to meliorate and eaſe the preſent burthenſome taxes.

We are told that a certain Nobleman has declared that he will no further intereſt himſelf in behalf of the Americans, as they have deceived him by their late conduct, for whoſe good behaviour he had given his honour; and that he referred them to the laws of this country, if they wanted redreſs.

We are informed that a Right Hon. Gentleman has propoſed ſome very beneficial deſigns of great publick utility, which are to be ſhortly adopted; and we hear that after the holidays he will produce the plan or ſcheme, that will not only gain the publick eſteem and confidence, and the approbation of Parliament, but will alſo fully preſerve the Americans obedience to the Mother Country.

It is now confidently ſaid that the Earl of Bute will ſpeedily accept of a principal poſt in the Adminiſtration.

Letters from Warſaw, dated March 30th, ſay, "On the 22d inſtant Prince Repnin, Ambaſſadour from Ruſſia, preſented a declaration to the King, ſigned by the Empreſs, by which ſhe demands that the Diſſidents of Poland and Lithuania be forthwith reſtored to the enjoyment of their ancient rights and privileges. This declaration ſets forth that her Imperial Majeſty, in conjunction with other Powers, guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, not being able to effect the reſtoration above mentioned by her amicable repreſentations, found herſelf obliged to order 30,000 of her troops to enter this kingdom; that theſe troops will not leave the country until the Diſſidents are reſtored to their privileges, and are upon an equal footing with the other citizens; and that in order to accompliſh this in a legal manner, it will be neceſſary that the King ſhould immediately convoke an extraordinary Diet, &c. This declaration has made different impreſſions upon the Members of the Council of the Senate, whoſe embarraſſment upon this occaſion is more eaſy to be conceived than deſcribed. In the mean time it is to be obſerved that, as the Court of Ruſſia makes uſe of force upon this occaſion, we cannot ſee how the Republick can oppoſe it."

Mr Boſwell, on his return from Corſica ſome time ago, was driven by diſtreſs of weather into the iſland of Capraja, lately belonging to the Genoeſe, but which ſurrendered to the Corſicans the 15th ult. gives the following account of Capraja: "It is 6 miles in length, and between two and three in breadth, exceedingly rocky, but very fertile in vines. It has a very good port, where numbers of veſſels, paſſing the Mediterranean, are obliged to put in. The number of inhabitants is about 3000. The men all uſe the ſea, and are reckoned the hardieſt ſailors in that part of the world. It will be of conſiderable advantage to the Corſicans, if they can keep it."

According to private letters from Liſbon, the laſt memorial of the Britiſh Court is ſaid to have been actually delivered by the Engliſh Miniſter to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty in perſon, who appeared greatly affected with the contents.

Letters from Warſaw adviſe that the Diſſidents confederated at Thorn had reſolved to ſend a ſolemn deputation to the King, to repreſent to his Majeſty that the moſt urgent neceſſity had obliged them to enter into that league, and to beſeech him at the ſame time not to take it in an ill light. This reſolution, it ſeems, occaſions more ſurpriſe than the confederacy itſelf; and people are very impatient to ſee whether the King will receive the deputies or not, and in the firſt caſe what anſwer he will give them.

Several Noblemen, of great diſtinction, have this week arrived in town from Spain.

April 21 *and* 23. One of the principal objects of deliberation in the councils at Warſaw is the queſtion whether or not it is proper for the King, in the preſent conjuncture, to convene an extraordinary Diet.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, *April* 4.

" Yeſterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, began a revolution which no one expected: The Jeſuits church, convent, and college, being ſurrounded with troops, the Walloon guards entered the church, and ſeized every one of the good Fathers, with their effects, &c. while the regiments of Africa and Naples occupied the back part of the college, to hinder any one from eſcaping; and laſt night all the Jeſuits were ſent to Tarragona, where they are to embark, with the reſt of their brethren in Catalonia, for Italy, being baniſhed Spain for ever. The King's order for the expulſion of the Jeſuits is general, and was executed yeſterday throughout all the Spaniſh dominions, even in the Indies. It was done with the greateſt ſecrecy, no body having the leaſt ſuſpicion of ſuch an affair. Spain will be new modelled; ſuperſtition loſes ground daily, and the King is reſolved to bring down the church to a lower power than it is in France, where indeed it is but a mere ſhadow."

The Royal edict for the expulſion of the Jeſuits from Spain had been ſo framed and conducted as to admit of the like event taking place, on the ſame day, throughout the whole Spaniſh dominions.

The late baniſhment and diſgrace of the Jeſuits by the Court of Madrid has been attributed to the diſcovery of ſome very dangerous deſigns of that ſociety againſt the ſtate.

The declaration in favour of the Diſſidents which the Empreſs of Ruſſia has ordered her Miniſters to preſent at the Courts where they reſpectively reſide, begins thus: " The Empreſs has ſpared no pains to prevent the preſent critical ſituation of the Republick of Poland, through the ſad effects of the oppreſſion which the Diſſidents have ſo long ſuffered from their countrymen. In the ſteps which her Imperial Majeſty has taken to prevent a diſagreeable rupture between two parts of the nation, equal in their rights, yet where the one, being ſuperiour to the other in number, have proceeded ſo far, by repeated acts of an abuſed authority, as to deprive them of all the advantages of citizens, and to reduce them to a ſtate of ſervitude, it is eaſy to perceive that the character of neighbour and friend, always preponderating with the Empreſs, leaves but little room for that of guarantee of treaties; and that methods of mildneſs and conciliation have always appeared to her preferable to the ſtrict and rigorous executions of the engagements of her Crown."

The Diſſidents, at the concluſion of their declaration, expreſs themſelves as follows: " We proteſt before the Judge of judges, who knows our grief, our innocence, and the purity of our hearts, that we have no intention to do any thing to the detriment of the Roman Catholick religion; and that, as a proof of our fidelity towards the King, our love for our country, and our deſire to ſupport the general liberty, we are ready to ſacrifice our fortunes, and our lives, even to the laſt drop of our blood."

April 25 *and* 28. Letters from Madrid adviſe that the attornies of the Jeſuits, and all thoſe who managed their affairs, were cloſely guarded, and would be obliged to give an exact account of all the poſſeſſions of that ſociety, which are declared confiſcated to the profit of the Crown.

By advices from Paris we learn that the Jeſuits propoſed to make a free gift of one million ſterling to Paſchal de Paoli, General of the Corſicans, to obtain an aſylum in that iſland.

The Paris gazette ſays that the King of Spain has not only baniſhed the Jeſuits for ever from his dominions in all parts of the world, but likewiſe ſeized all their effects.

Letters from Hamburg inform that the Pruſſian agents are now buying up immenſe quantities of ſaltpetre, both in Holland and Ruſſia, for the uſe of the King's magazines.

Extract of a letter from the banks of the Viſtula, *dated April* 10.

" The Diſſidents have not yet taken any ſtep tending to diſturb the publick tranquillity. They wait, doubtleſs, to ſee what turn their affairs will take in the extraordinary Diet, which there ſeems to be a deſign of convening; but, if we may judge from appearances, that aſſembly will be ſo thin that nothing can be there concluded on. The Court of Ruſſia, if it continues to obſerve the ſame conduct (that of moderation) will keep its troops in the country until the affair is decided; and, ſooner or later, muſt carry its point. In the mean time the Ruſſians obſerve a ſtrict diſcipline. They muſt however have proviſions, and they pay indeed with ready money; but their commiſſaries fix their own prices. Thoſe who think they penetrate into the true motive of the repugnance to re-eſtabliſhing the Diſſidents ſay that ſuch re-eſtabliſhment would occaſion the ruin of ſeveral great families, who enjoy, as they pretend, the eſtates of ſeveral Diſſidents, who have been condemned or baniſhed the country."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, *April* 4.

" The Nobility and Members of the Senate are daily arriving here. The College ſtill continues its deliberations, which almoſt all turn upon the affairs of the Diſſidents. The two confederacies which the latter formed on the 20th of laſt month at Thorn and Sluck merit the greateſt attention of the Court, in as much as they are ſupported by the Ruſſian troops. The firſt of theſe confederacies, having engaged the three great cities of Pruſſia Royal to take part in their union, is making great movements for getting the other 27 little towns of that province to enter alſo into it; but we cannot yet pretend to ſay how far their application will be attended with ſucceſs.

" The Great Chancellor of the Crown is returned here from his country ſeat, and the Prince Primate is likewiſe expected every day; their advice, at the preſent juncture, will be of great weight. As to the reſt, we are generally perſuaded that the King will not be long before he orders univerſals to be diſpatched for the convocation of an extraordinary Diet. In the mean time the Sieur Pfarſki, Aid de Camp General to his Majeſty, is juſt ſet out for Moſcow, in quality of Reſident from the King and the Republick. Nothing tranſpires of the inſtructions with which he is charged; but, whatever be their tenour, if he is charged to make repreſentations to the Empreſs on the entry of the Ruſſian troops into this kingdom, as alſo on the demand made by that Princeſs for the re-eſtabliſhment of the Diſſidents in their ancient privileges, it is not probable that his negotiations will be attended with any ſucceſs."

It is ſaid an auguſt Aſſembly will not riſe until Whitſuntide, buſineſs of importance waiting their determination.

Saturday morning the Earl of Chatham had the honour of a private conference with his Majeſty, at the Queen's palace.

It is ſaid a bill is preparing to authoriſe the American colonies to coin their own money, by which the inconveniences of paper currency will be avoided.

The following is a copy of the moſt authentick liſt now handed about of the arrangement which is to be made immediately after the holidays:

Preſident of the Council, Duke of Bedford. Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Lord Rockingham. Secretaries of State, Lord Temple, the Hon. George Grenville. Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Richmond. Maſter of the Horſe, Duke of Marlborough. Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Portland. Lord Steward, Lord Gower. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Duke of Manchester. Firſt Lord of Trade, Lord Halifax. Poſtmaſters General, Lord Beſborough, Lord Grantham. Treaſurer of the Houſehold, Lord Edgecumbe. Comptroller, Lord Charles Spencer. Cofferer, Lord Scarborough. Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, Lord Lyttleton. Lords of the Treaſury, Lord John Cavendiſh, Sir William Meredith, Thomas Townſhend, George Onſlow, Eſqrs. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Hon. Charles Townſhend. Secretary at War, William Dowdeſwell, Eſquire. Joint Paymaſter, Lord North, Lord George Sackville. Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Hawke. To have the Seals, Lord Mansfield. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, Sir J. Eardly Wilmot. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Commom Pleas, the Hon. Charles Yorke. Treaſurer of the Navy, Lord Howe. Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Saunders, Sir George Rodney, Sir Piercy Brett, Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, Thomas Pitt, Eſquire. Maſter of the Harriers, Lord Albemarle. Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, Lord Kinnoul. Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, Lord Breadalbine. To have the firſt vacant regiment, Mr. Conway.

A long liſt appeared in one of the daily papers yeſterday of the arrangement which it is ſaid is to take place after the holidays, wherein Earl Temple and the Hon. Mr. George Grenville are ſet down as Secretaries of State, and moſt of the other departments to be filled in the ſame manner as before the laſt change in the Adminiſtration; but another morning paper of this day poſitively aſſerts that there is not the leaſt foundation in truth for any part of the aforeſaid liſt, and that it is a groſs lie of the day.

It is with pleaſure we communicate to the publick the following plan of accommodation between the Government and the Eaſt India Company: The Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being ſhall be a proprietor of Eaſt India ſtock, equal to the preſent capital ſtock of the Company. The management of the affairs to remain in the ſame channel they are at preſent (the ſaid Chancellor having only the right of a ſingle vote) and whatever dividend is made half yearly among the proprietors, the like is to be paid him for Government. By this plan the great objection about a partnerſhip in trade, and a confuſion in accounts, is avoided, as alſo the difficulty and hazard of remitting the revenue to England; the Government will receive whatever the Company can divide; it will therefore be for the intereſt of Government to ſupport the Company; and it will ever be the intereſt of the Company to divide as much as poſſible. The preſent capital ſtock of the Company being 3,200,000l. and the dividend of ten per cent. producing 320,000l. the ſtock of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be the like ſum of 3,200,000l. and the preſent ſum paid to Government will be 320,000l. yearly. But the ſtock and dividend of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will riſe, as that of the Company's is increaſed; and as there is no doubt but upon this plan the Company's dividends might be immediately raiſed to twenty per cent the Chancellor of the Exchequer might receive a dividend of 640,000l. per annum, as it is allowed on all hands that the neat produce of the revenue and the Company's trade will not be leſs than two millions a year ſterling; and this dividend of twenty per cent. to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Company together, will amount to no more than 1,280,000l.

There are now lying in the Thames, below bridge, as near as can be computed, about 170 barges, deeply laden with corn. The oldeſt watermen do not remember ſuch a number at any one time, notwithſtanding which the price of corn is ſtill kept up.

There is as great diligence among the artificers in the ſmall armory in the Tower, and places dependent thereon, as formerly when upon the eve of a war, the reaſon of which is thus accounted for: That the Marquis of Granby, Maſter General of the Ordnance, has declared that the whole army ſhall once in three years be conſtantly ſupplied with new arms, to be ready upon any emergency which may happen; and it is alſo determined to ſtore the Tower, and all other places of arms, which have been greatly ſtripped during the courſe of the laſt war.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *April* 6.

" A new company is eſtabliſhed here for the African and American trade, and for carrying on the fiſhery. It is under the protection of the Miniſter of the Marine, and promiſes a diminution of expenſes, a ſhortening of the voyage, and other advantages. For this purpoſe ſix veſſels are fitting out at Nantz for the African branch, and eight others are getting ready at Bourdeaux and Havre for the trade for America. Theſe veſſels are to ſail at certain periods, in order to maintain a conſtant communication between thoſe two parts of the globe. Beſides which, ſix veſſels, fitting out at Cherburg, Dieppe, and Dunkirk, are to ſail on the fiſhery. All the operations are under the direction of merchants of credit, who have advanced a million to carry them on.

" On the 20th ult. 42 houſes were burnt at Cheſhilly, in Burgundy, being half the village; and a woman with child periſhed in the flames."

Extract of a letter from Paris, *April* 6.

" In conſequence of the ſteps taken by the ſix Biſhops appointed to manage the affairs of the Clergy, the King has given leave to the Agents General to ſend letters of convocation to all the Biſhops reſiding here to aſſemble themſelves at the hotel of the Cardinal de Luynes. This meeting was denounced on Thurſday morning to the Parliament, who immediately iſſued an arret, by which, conformable to the laws of the kingdom, they order all the Archbiſhops and Biſhops to repair to their dioceſes in three days after the ſignification of the arret, under pain of having their temporals ſeized, and the furniture of the houſes which they inhabit in Paris ſold off. This arret exempts only ſuch Biſhops as have places at court, or thoſe who have private affairs in this capital, of which they muſt give notice to the Attorney General. It moreover forbids them to aſſemble, under pain of annulling their deliberations. The King's Attorney General has been charged to give an account to the Chambers aſſembled of the execution of this arret, on Tueſday next."

Extract of a letter from Paris, *April* 10.

" The arret of Parliament of the 2d of this month was ſignified the ſame day to the Cardinal de Luynes, who read it to the Biſhops, who were then aſſembled at his houſe for the firſt time After having deliberated on that arret, the aſſembly choſe ſome Cardinals and Archbiſhops to make repreſentations to the King on that head; which was done the next day, at Verſailles. When his Majeſty had heard the repreſentations, he immediately iſſued an arret by his Council, which breaks that of his Parliament, and forbids the Attorney General to inform himſelf of the motives which the Biſhops have for remaining in this city. Saturday the aſſembly was informed of the ſucceſs of their deputation; but they were told, at the ſame time, that the King deſired that they would all repair to their reſpective dioceſes, on account of the approaching ſolemnity of Eaſter.

" On Sunday morning the King's Council were ſent for to Verſailles; his Majeſty ſaid to them, " You will " tell my Parliament that I have broke their arret of " Thurſday, and that I forbid them to proceed in con- " ſequence thereof; that nevertheleſs I will not permit " the Biſhops to aſſemble, nor come to Paris, without " the ſtrongeſt reaſons."

" On Tueſday the King's Council informed the Chambers aſſembled that the arret had been ſignified to 39 Biſhops, beſides the privileged ones, and thoſe *in partibus*, and made a report of all that paſſed concerning that affair; upon which it was reſolved that the Attorney General ſhould be charged to look to the execution of the arret of the Court, and Commiſſaries were appointed to make a report to the Chambers of the declarations and other laws of the Kingdom concerning the reſidence of Biſhops, in order to make remonſtrances to the King on that head."

Yeſterday morning a private maſs-houſe was ſuppreſſed in Black Lion court, St. Giles's, where a number of poor Iriſh people had aſſembled for their devotions. Two prieſts fled, and their hearers were diſperſed without any tumult. It is ſaid, in St. Giles's pariſh only, there are upwards of 20,000 Papiſts.

BOSTON, *June* 15.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Caſco Bay, *June* 5.

" Yeſterday afternoon we had here a violent thunder ſtorm, attended with rain. The fore part of the day was extreme hot, with a light breeze of wind from the N. W. which continued until one o'clock, when it ſhifted to the S. W. and blew quick. At half after five a cloud came up from the north (which had been riſing greateſt part of the day) attended with a violent guſt of wind at N. W. and very ſevere thunder and lightning, which continued about an hour. A houſe near the water (in the garret of which was a ſhip's large iron ſtove) was ſtruck, and much tore. It is obſervable that the lightning entered the garret window where the ſtove ſtood, and tore that to pieces; thence fell in a perpendicular direction, ripping the clapboarding and plaiſtering as it fell, and entered a lower room in which a number of perſons were, two of which were ſitting together under the place it firſt entered, and one of them inſtantly killed, the other not hurt; ſeveral perſons in the room were alſo ſtruck, but not hurt. A man at the outſide door was killed at the ſame time. In the corner of the next room was a gun charged; the lightning entered the top of the room over it, and burnt the oiſts and ſome Engliſh goods,

and melted ſome ſealing wax in its way to the gun, upon which it continued to the end of the guard iron, when it ſplit the ſtock, and went into the ground. It is ſaid a blackſmith, at work on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, was ſo ſenſibly affected by the ſhock as to be turned round; and the hand, in which was a piece of iron, ſo benumbed as not to recover for ſome hours. Some phyſicians, being near, attempted to bleed both the perſons killed, immediately after the ſtroke; but the few drops that were drawn were obſerved to be thick and black, although there was not the leaſt hurt viſible on either of the bodies. This inſtance may afford matter for the curious to conjecture whether the attraction of the iron ſtove in the garret might not be the natural cauſe of the lightning's falling on the houſe, as undoubtedly the effect that the blackſmith felt at a very little diſtance proceeded from the iron in his hand; which ſeems to prove, beyond all reaſonable doubt, the force of attraction in metals, and the expedience of placing electrick points on houſes, to preſerve from the fatal effects of lightning."

Some time in the month of March laſt Miſs Levina Lyon, daughter of Captain Nehemiah Lyon, and Miſs Molly Ledyopt, both of Woodſtock town, in one day carded and ſpun 22 ſkeigns of good tow yarn; and a few days after Miſs Martha Lyon, ſiſter to the ſaid Levina, and the ſaid Molly, ſpun 194 knots of good linen yarn in one day: They begun about ſix in the morning, and left off about nine at night. An example well worthy of imitation, and which may be relied on for truth.

NEWPORT, *June* 15.

The General Aſſembly of this colony met at the Court-Houſe in this town on Tueſday laſt. On Thurſday they entered upon the conſideration of the petitions, preferred at a former ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, of the Gentlemen who ſuffered by the riots in this town in the month of Auguſt 1765; and, after debating upon the affair, the queſtion was put whether compenſation ſhould be allowed or not, which paſſed in the affirmative. It was afterwards voted by the Lower Houſe that the petitioners be directed to lay before the Houſe, upon oath, an account of their loſſes; accordingly, on Saturday, Doctor Moffat exhibited an account of the damage ſuſtained by him, amounting to 960 l. ſterling. This account not being ſo particular in the enumeration of the articles as the Houſe expected, it was rejected. The whole was then referred to the next ſeſſion; and in the mean time the petitioners are to make out liſts of their reſpective loſſes, and eſtimate their value in as particular a manner as may be, for the inſpection of the Houſe.

NEW YORK, *June* 18.

We hear by Captain Pell, from Cork, that nine ſail of large tranſports were juſt arrived there from England, having on board part of the 10th, 16th, 18th, and 26th regiments, the whole of which were on their paſſage to that place, from whence they were expected to ſail again about the 12th ult. for New York.

June 22. By Captain Newton, from New Providence, we have an account that of the French ſeamen who had been lately carried in as priſoners there for murdering the Captain of a French ſloop, bound from the Miſſiſippi for Cape Francois, ſome time in March laſt, one of them turned King's evidence; upon which the other two had been condemned to die, and accordingly one was executed on the 29th of May laſt, and afterwards hung in chains, and that the other was to undergo the ſame puniſhment on the Friday following. The ſloop had alſo been taken up and brought in, without having been caſt away, as reported. We hear alſo that the fiſhing for treaſure on the Spaniſh wreck mentioned to be caſt away, ſome time ago, on the Bahama banks, had not been ſo ſucceſsful as has been reported; but that the wreckers were ſtill exerting their powers in that affair, and that the utmoſt they had recovered would ſcarce amount to 20,000 pieces of eight.

Friday laſt we had a very ſmart guſt of thunder and lightning, attended with much rain. The lightning ſtruck an uninhabited houſe at the Freſh Water, and ſhattered it much; but we have not as yet heard of any other damage done thereby.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 25.

Sunday laſt the brig Mansfield, Captain Emerſon, arrived here from Martinico Captain Boon, the late commander, unfortunately fell overboard, on the 15th inſtant, off Cape Hatteras, and was drowned; his body was taken up in about ten minutes, but no ſigns of life appeared.

Captain Todd, from Madeira, informs that on his outward bound paſſage, on the 25th of March, about eight o'clock at night, in lat. 33 : 45, lon. 39 : 27, being then in a hard gale of wind, and heavy ſea, ſcudding under his ſquareſail, he had like to have run on board a double decked brig, which he took to be American built, lying in the trough of the ſea, without any perſon on board, or any ſail ſet; her fore-topſail tore all to pieces, her main-topmaſt gone, and her boom out of the crotch. Captain Todd further adviſes that while he was at Madeira he heard that an order had come from the King of Portugal to forbid the admitting any more Nuns or Friars into the Convents, being determined to ſuppreſs the confining ſo many people, who might be more uſefully employed for the good of the community.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 25.

Monday laſt arrived here from London the brigantine Bleſſing Succeſs, Capt. Morriſon, having on board 55 of his Majeſty's ſeven years paſſengers, ſent here for their ingenuity. As they have the ſmallpox on board, they are gone up to Baltimore, where it is ſaid ſhe will perform quarantine, agreeable to a late act of Aſſembly.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

BY the benevolence of my friends I am ſet up in a genteel buſineſs that requires my conſtant attention and attendance, which I muſt not neglect to give, both in gratitude to my friends, to attain their end in putting me into it, and my own of undertaking it, viz. to make a fortune if I can.

I am fleſh and blood, &c. as well as other folks; and nature begins to work ſadly upon me. She whiſpers in my ear, at particular times, "George, have a wife." She might as well whiſper, "George, go hang yourſelf." To be ſure, in about 8 or 10 years I might with propriety liſten to ſuch a propoſal; but alas! at preſent what can I do? Neither can I afford to maintain a wife, or ſo much time as to provide one againſt the time I might be able to maintain her. I cannot neglect my buſineſs, becauſe it is by a thorough care of it I can have a wife at all.

Some make an advantageous ſpeculation who go a wife-trading, but in me it would be a loſing concern, until I have made my fortune, and if then I make a loſing voyage I can the better bear it.

Now being thus ſo linked to my buſineſs, I cannot find time to go a courting. Some make their court but very ſhort, others again (amongſt whom I muſt rank myſelf) very tedious.

The Ladies love adoration, and may be years before they are brought to. This being the caſe, by the time I had made my fortune, and afterwards courted a wife, gad I'd be paſt mark of mouth. Therefore (and as I ſuppoſe there are many in my ſituation) I am for propoſing a new and aboliſhing an old cuſtom, their being no law to oppoſe me, and truly I think the women have had it in their own way long enough.

By this my ſcheme I'll be bound marriages will become more frequent, and matrimony meet with more encouragement and reſpect than it has done of late.

Manifold and evident will be the advantages accruing from ſuch a change. Many an unfortunate young man will ſave his life; diſſimulation and coquetry will be entirely extirpated, and virtue and modeſty be on as reſpectable a footing as ever, if not better.

My ſcheme, in ſhort, is this, Mr. Printer, *That the women ſhould court the men.* Now the murder is out. Heyday! how! how! methinks I hear all the female tongues in Chriſtendom ringing in my ears.——What! ſay the women, give up our only dominion! Heaven knows, our's ends generally on our wedding day, or after the honey moon at furtheſt!——And give up all!——No; never heard the like!——Softly, ſoftly, my fair nymphs; hear me but one word: In ſuch a caſe, and upon ſuch a change, there will be dominion on neither ſide, but a conformity of actions, eternal harmony, laſting love and peace throughout your lives. Indeed it is true.

I am Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

LOVEIT.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 9.

On Wedneſday the 1ſt inſtant died at Norfolk, after a lingering illneſs, Colonel ROBERT TUCKER, who for theſe many years has carried on a very extenſive trade in that place, with the greateſt credit and honour. He was a Gentleman eminently diſtinguiſhed for the Chriſtian and ſocial virtues, which makes his death univerſally regretted.

On Tueſday the 30th ult died, at his houſe in Smithfield, Mr. JAMES EASSON, merchant there; a Gentleman much eſteemed for his candour and integrity. He was uniform and ſteady in his friendſhip, to his wife an indulgent huſband, to his children a tender parent, and to his ſervants a kind maſter. His death is an irreparable loſs to his family, and will be much regretted by all who had the pleaſure of knowing him.

Cleared from the Upper Diſtrict of James *river.*

June 4. Fauquier, Robert Necks, for London, with 344 hhds. of tobacco, 20 hhds. and 1 box of ſkins, 5 tuns, 12 hundred, 2 quarters, and 21 lb. of hemp, 66 kegs of copper ore, 1 hhd. and 5 bags of cotton, 1 quarter caſk of wine, 30 tuns and a half of pig and bar iron, 5 pieces of walnut, and 10,000 ſtaves.

5. March, Thomas Butterfield, for Bermuda, with 1550 buſhels of corn, 10 barrels of pork, and 60 wt. of tallow.

8. Weſt India Packet, Robert Crawford, for Barbados, with 2700 buſhels of corn, 200 buſhels of peaſe, and 1 hhd. of tobacco.

July 2. Britannia, Nicholas Morgan, for Salem, with 1750 buſhels and a half of coal, 10 buſhels of wheat, 6 buſhels of beans, and 4 barrels of brown ſugar.

2. Brunſwick, Robert Steel, for Glaſgow, with 380 hhds. of tobacco, 10 bags of cotton, 10,000 ſtaves, and 1000 feet of plank.

4. Neptune, John Eilbeck, for Whitehaven, with 252 hhds. of tobacco, 2450 feet of plank, and 5700 ſtaves.

7. Lucy and Polly, John Bozeman, for Barbados, with 175 barrels of pork, 36 barrels of flower, 5 barrels of bread, 1 hhd. of peaſe, and 1 hhd. of tobacco.

Advertiſements.

NORFOLK, *July* 8, 1767.

THE little indulgence ſhown me by my creditors, obliges me to call in my outſtanding debts: This is therefore to requeſt all thoſe that are indebted to me by bond, note of hand, or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe I ſhall be conſtrained, however diſagreeable, to commence ſuits immediately.

JOHN WILSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, who intends for *England* ſoon, propoſes to return with *Engliſh* horſes and mares for ſuch Gentlemen as may pleaſe to favour him with their orders.

2‖ THOMAS FORTH.

To be SOLD *together, or in parcels,*

ABOUT 3000 ACRES of LAND, in *Hanover* county, within ſix or ſeven miles of *Page*'s warehouſe. I propoſe attending *Hanover* court in *Auguſt* next, to receive propoſals; but if any one ſhould incline to treat ſooner, the terms, which will be very reaſonable, may be known by applying to me at *Bremo*, in *Henrico* county.

5 BOWLER COCKE, Jun.

Run away from Cape Fear, *in* NORTH CAROLINA,

THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, *viz.* CUDGOE, about 25 years old. This fellow has no mark by which he can be deſcribed, other than that he looks older than he really is. JEMMY, now 24 years old. One of his arms was burnt when a child, by which the main ſinew is viſibly contracted, but not ſo as to prejudice his working. Theſe two have been gone about twelve months. BRISTOL, a yellow young fellow. He was kicked by a horſe when a little boy, which has left a large ſcar, beginning under his eye, and extending along his cheek down to his jaw bone. This fellow has been gone about 20 months, and is ſuppoſed to have made his way for *Richmond* county, in VIRGINIA, where he has three brothers, whom the ſubſcriber ſold to Col. *Taylor*, one of his Majeſty's Council. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroes, or any of them, to Mr. WILLIE JONES, on *Roanoke* river, or to the ſubſcriber at *Cape Fear*, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS *Virginia* money for each Negro he brings.

4 GEORGE MOORE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Glouceſter* county, on *Friday* the 3d inſtant (*July*) a Negro man named JACK; he is a ſhort well made fellow, of a yelloviſh complexion, his hair very long on the fore and hind part of his head, and cut or ſhaved on the top; had on when he went away a cotton waiſtcoat, canvaſs ſhirt, and crocus breeches, and took with him a bag, a black cloth coat, a pair of blue velvet breeches, red velvet waiſtcoat, a white ſhirt, black velvet cap, a pair of ſhoes, and blue worſted ſtockings. As he is a very ſenſible fellow, it is probable he may endeavour to make his eſcape to ſome other country, and perhaps paſs for a freeman. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 30 s. reward, if taken in *Glouceſter* county; if taken in any other county, 3 l. and if taken out of the colony, 5 l. beſides what is allowed by law.

1‖ JOSEPH SEAWELL.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *York* town, a SILVER WATCH, with two ſeals, one gold and the other ſilver, a ſteel chain, and the two firſt letters of the ſubſcriber's name engraved on the back of the caſe. As the ſaid watch was taken from on board the ſloop *Lucy*, lying at *York*, it is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by ſome of the ſailors. Whoever gives intelligence of the ſaid watch, ſo as it may be had again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS from

2‖ JAMES PHIPPS.

*** The ſubſcriber has a quantity of fine WEST INDIA RUM and SUGAR for ſale, on reaſonable terms, for ready money. J. P.

TAKEN up, in *Fairfax*, two heifers, about 4 years old, one of them all white, except the head, which is black, the right ear cropped, and a hole in the left; the other a dark brindle, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left, with a nick in the under part of it; poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s. each.

BENJAMIN LUTHERT.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a bright bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a ſhort ſwitch tail and hanging mane, canters pretty well, but ſlack of courage; poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

BENJAMIN NEWSUM.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ſmall dark bay mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, hanging mane and ſprig tail, a few ſaddle ſpots, her left fore foot white, branded on the near buttock $\frac{X}{JC}$ and on the near ſhoulder JC; poſted, and appraiſed to 30 s.

‖ THOMAS HATCHER.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, and branded on the near buttock D.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PRIZES in the *Maryland* LAND, PLATE, and GOODS lottery, are now ready to be delivered to ſuch as purchaſed TICKETS at the POST OFFICE in WILLIAMSBURG.

HAMPTON, *July* 1, 1767.

THE ſubſcriber, intending ſoon to leave the colony, gives this publick notice that Mr. *Henry King* is appointed to tranſact the buſineſs of his office during his abſence.

CARY MICHELL.

To be SOLD, *by the Subſcriber*,

A LARGE or ſmall SAILING BOAT, and a YAWL, all with mulberry timber, and well fitted. Credit will be allowed, if required, by

JOHN JONES.

Hampton, June 29, 1767.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 27th of *June* laſt, a convict ſervant named RICHARD SMEDDLE, born in *England*, about 6 feet high, ſtraight limbed, a little round or ſlope ſhouldered, ſtrong, active, and likely, about 23 years of age, red faced, and a little pock marked; wore a buſhy head of ſandy like hair, which I am told has been cut off by *Phil. Edwards*, and took with him a very white fuſtian coat, nankeen jacket, bluiſh breeches, with white ſilk puffs, coarſe brown yarn hoſe, old ſhoes, broad rimmed open work buckles, and a coarſe hat almoſt new. He can write himſelf a paſs, which I ſuppoſe he did before he went off. I ſuſpect he went towards *Hampton* or *Norfolk*. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me at *Hog Iſland*, in *Surry*, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

H. U. ST. GEORGE.

Williamſburg, July 1, 1767.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, about 4 weeks ago, a ſmall bay horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall ſore on the hinder part of his back, and branded on the near buttock ⋈. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 10*s.* reward.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 25, 1767.

THE Coffee-Houſe in this city being now opened by the ſubſcriber as a TAVERN, he hereby acquaints all [illegible] and others, who may pleaſe to favour him with their company, that they will meet with the beſt entertainment and other accommodations, ſuch as he hopes will merit a continuance of their cuſtom.

RICHARD CHARLTON.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber intends ſoon to ſet about a ſurvey of this colony, wherein he propoſes to have the publick roads meaſured, and the miles marked; and, as ſundry ſurveyors are to be employed for that purpoſe, he has reaſon to expect the ſurvey will be finiſhed next ſpring; and, although he has endeavoured to diſperſe ſubſcriptions through moſt of the counties, he has not got ſo great a number of ſubſcribers as he expected. He has therefore thought fit to take this method to deſire all Gentlemen, who intend to have MAPS, that they would be pleaſed to ſignify ſuch intention either to Meſſ *Purdie & Dixon*, printers at *Williamſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Hanover*, as he is reſolved to import from LONDON (where the maps are to be printed) very few more than ſhall be ſubſcribed for, before the completing ſuch ſurvey. And as the ſubſcribers for maps of counties are a very inconſiderable number, the ſubſcriber muſt beg to be excuſed for not having any ſuch printed, as the charge for engraving 56 ſmall maps will, if they are to be paid for in proportion to their dimenſions, amount to above four times the charge of the large maps, and perhaps not above 200 will be ſubſcribed for.

JOHN HENRY.

To be SOLD *at the ſtore-houſe of* William Scott *and Company, in the town of* Fredericksburg, *on the* 3*d of* Auguſt, *being* Spotſylvania *court day, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon*,

ONE half acre LOT in the ſaid town, near the quarry landing, extending to the river, where may be made a good wharf, and convenient landing. There is on ſaid lot a very good dry cellar, lately built with free ſtone, 70 feet long and 24 feet wide, on which may be erected any building the purchaſer may chooſe.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, a Negro man, two wenches, a young child, and two girls, one 14 and the other 6 years old, and ſome houſehold furniture; the whole being the property of the ſaid *William Scott* and Co. Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN MITCHELL,
One of the ſurviving partners.

SOUTHAMPTON, *June* 23, 1767.

WHEREAS the COURT-HOUSE of this county was on *Tueſday* the 9th inſt. deſtroyed by fire, and as there is great reaſon to believe that the ſame was perpetrated by ſome wicked and malicious incendiary, a reward of FIFTY POUNDS is offered to any perſon who ſhall diſcover ſuch wicked offenders, ſo that he or they may be legally convicted thereof. The Juſtices of the ſaid county will meet at *Flower*'s bridge (the place where the former court-houſe ſtood) on *Friday* the 10th of *July* next, in order to receive and examine plans and propoſals for erecting and building a new court-houſe for the ſaid county.

By order of the Court.

RICHARD KELLO, Clerk.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Friday *the* 21*ſt of* Auguſt,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *James City* county, known by the name of *Hooker*'s *Neck*, containing 413 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and all other neceſſary out-houſes, thereon; the ſaid plantation is in good order for cropping, has cleared ground enough to work ſix hands, and is very good for ſtock of all kinds. Alſo another tract of land, lying in the ſaid county, near *Rhodes*'s ordinary, containing 133 acres, is very good corn land, has on it a good dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes. Alſo another tract of land, in the ſaid county, containing 90 acres, lying near *Chiſwell*'s ordinary, with a dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes. The time of payment to be agreed on at the day of ſale, and the land to be entered on at *Chriſtmas*.

JOHN EDLOE.

Imported in the laſt ſhips, and to be ſold at John Carter's *ſtore, in* Williamſburg, *the following* GOODS, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, ſagathies, duroys, ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, mens, womens, and childrens ſilk, cotton, thread, and worſted ſtockings, book muſlins, cambricks, long lawn, India and corded dimity, brown, whited brown, and ounce threads, floſs cotton thread, ſatin and calimanco ſhoes, ſhoe ſoles, hair line for clothes, Lilly's grammars, pſalm books, Glaſs's cookery, teſtaments, ſpelling books, pſalters, primers, and a variety of other books for children, writing paper, wafers, wax, ink powder, pens, pounce, and ſand boxes; a variety of tin ware, *viz.* Swans, hens, chickens and eggs, melons, fiſh, hedgehogs, ſteeples, moon and ſtars, ſunflowers, ſugar boxes, lanthorns, nutmeg graters, pepper boxes, coffee pots, cans, ſaucepans, cheeſe-cake pans, *&c.* alſo ſundry *Weſt India* goods, which will be ſold for ready money only, *viz.* Rum, moloſſes, brown ſugar, double and ſingle refined ſugar, citron, coffee, rheniſh wine, caſtle ſoap, beſt wine vinegar, *&c*

N. B. All perſons whoſe accounts have been ſtanding 12 months are deſired immediately to diſcharge them, to prevent trouble.

JOHN CARTER.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a red ſteer, about 6 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 47*s.* 6*d.*

MOSES HARRIS.

To be SOLD *at* James City *court-houſe, on* MONDAY *the* 13*th of next month, being court day*, JUNE 18, 1767.

THREE very valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Doctor *Peter Hay*, deceaſed; one of them an exceeding fine cook wench, capable of doing any kind of houſe buſineſs, a very likely young fellow, who is a coachman, and remarkably ſober and well behaved, and a boy about three years of age, ſon to the cook. Credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

Tdf PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE. Executor.

To be SOLD,

A VERY VALUABLE TRACT (adjoining the town of *Fairfax*, in *Culpeper* county, where the court houſe ſtands, and ſurrounding the ſaid town) containing 220 acres of rich land, as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, one of which is improved, with a dwelling-houſe 28 by 16, with two brick chimnies, and two other ſmall houſes for lodging rooms, 20 by 12, with a brick chimney, and a ten foot ſhed, a kitchen 16 feet ſquare, with a brick chimney, a dairy, ſmoke houſe, and ſtable, as alſo a warehouſe 16 by 12, ſhedded and planked. There is on the land a large quantity of meadow ground, and a fine paſture under a good fence. There cannot be a more convenient or profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, which is ſurrounded with a very thick neighbourhood and rich lands, where tradeſmen of all ſorts are much wanted. This tract is to be ſold with or without the improved lot herein mentioned, or with or without the tavern before advertiſed by me, to which it would be a great advantage in ſupplying wood, proviſions, and provender for horſes, as well for the uſe of the tavern as the town. The price of the premiſes is ſeparately, *viz.*

For the land adjoining the town,	£. 400
For the improved lot,	200
For the naked lots,	10 each.
For the tavern, and two lots and improvements,	500
In the whole,	£. 1300

which is at leaſt 200 l. leſs than the real value. Whoever incline to purchaſe are deſired to apply to Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN, living in *Fairfax* town, or to me in *Fredericksburg*.

2 m ROGER DIXON.

On Monday *the* 9*th of* NOVEMBER *next will be expoſed to publick ſale, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Cheſterfield *county*,

ONE hundred valuable SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceaſed. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to the executors.

LANDON CARTER.
20 CHARLES CARTER.

For SALE,

A TRACT of 3000 acres of LAND, in the county of ALBEMARLE, on the three forks of *Pretty*'s creek, on which is a great deal of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared (with houſes and proper improvements) as is ſufficient for fifteen working hands. The plantations thereon produce very good crops of tobacco and corn, and fine ſtocks of cattle and hogs; the price is 900 l. Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of good land, on the *Hedgeman* river, in *Culpeper* county, running three miles on the river, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very good; the price is 500 l. Alſo a valuable tract of 400 acres, in *Culpeper* county, very rich and level, where Col. *Gabriel Jones* lately lived, having ſeveral valuable houſes and improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Mr. *Laurence Slaughter*, and about 30 miles diſtant from *Fredericksburg*; the price is 300 l. Alſo my tavern at *Culpeper* court-houſe, in *Fairfax* town, being a large new commodious houſe, with convenient out-houſes, ſtable, garden, and all proper improvements, and has vaſt cuſtom, vending 500 pounds worth of liquors original coſt in a year, the rent of which is worth 60 l. a year; the price is 500 l. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts of land, or tavern, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me, at *Fredericksburg*. 2 m ROGER DIXON.

N. B. The lots and houſes in the tenure of Mr. *James Hume*, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg* (before advertiſed by me) are ſtill to be ſold, or let for a term of years, on very reaſonable conditions, in order to ſatisfy ſome debts I am liable for as ſecurity for the ſaid *James Hume*. R. D.

To be SOLD *at* King *and* Queen *court-houſe, on the ſecond* MONDAY *in next month*, JUNE 4, 1767.

ABOUT thirty valuable SLAVES, on three months credit, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *George Braxton*, deceaſed, taken by virtue of an execution at the ſuit of Mr. *Anthony Bacon* and Co. merchants in *London*.

5 JAMES SEMPLE, Deputy Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and ſituated on a plentiful and conſtant ſtream, near *Todd*'s warehouſe, in *King* and *Queen* county, with ſeveral SLAVES uſed to work there, as finers, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the buſineſs; alſo two valuable blackſmiths, and about 2000 acres of land, adjoining or near the forge. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me, in *King William* county.

Tf BERNARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Turkey* creek, in *Hanover* county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

Tf NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. —— The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

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